TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1889.

Lendon office of THE SCR. Hotel Victoria, Northum berland avenue. Address ARTHUR BRISBANK, sole repre-entative in London.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, seved to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock

Subscription by Mail-Post-paid. Postage to Foreign Countries added.
THE SUK, New York City.

Adventising Mates.

Barly and Sunday, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertie-ng; large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 54 sents to \$2.50, according to classification. Whereve, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large wpe. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2

Mr. Blaine and the Haunted House. Brother BLAINE's home in Washington for the next four years will be in the historical brick mansion where PHILIP BARTON KEY died, and where the assassin PAYNE tried to kill Secretary SEWARD. BELKNAP lived there in GRANT'S time, and Mrs. BELKNAP died there. The house is crowded with memories, many of them tragic. It has been in turn a family residence, a boarding house, a club house, the social headquarters of two Administrations, a Government office, and a vacant building shunned by house hunters on account of its reputation.

A year or two ago the American Society of Psychical Research sent out to many distinguished citizens a postal card propounding this question, as a test of the amount of superstition remaining in intelligent minds in the last years of the nineteenth century: "Should you be influenced by any feeling (whether implying a belief or not is immaterial) in regard to choosing, on your own account, between two otherwise equality desirable houses, one of which was reputed to be haunted?"

If one of the postal cards of the Society of Psychical Research reached Brother BLAINE we know now what he responded. He answered No. like a man of sunshiny temperament, great cheerfulness, and no superstition. He wanted a house conveniently near to that other house which Gen. BENJAMIN HARBISON proposes to occupy, and he rented the SEWARD mansion. ghosts or no ghosts. What does Brother BLAINE care, except as a historian and a man of sentiment, for the shadows of the past? If any apparitions visit the Sewann mansion after March 4, they will find the busiest man in America in possession.

Nevertheless, returning to the test question of the Psychical Society, we fancy that If Brother BLAINE had had to choose, on his own account, between the SEWAED mansion, which has been said to be haunted, and the White House, which has no such repute, he would have promptly selected the latter.

Interesting News from Canada.

It is a striking sign of the drift of feeling in the Dominion that the Canadian Liberals should now propose to sunder the last tie connecting their country to Great Britain. That is the purport of the motion sanctioned by a caucus of the Liberal members of the Ottawa Parliament and committed to the advocacy of Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. The proposal is that henceforth the Dominion shall have the exclusive power of negotiating commercial treaties affecting Canadian Interests. In other words, the Ottawa Government, which already makes tariff laws discriminating against British imports. and in favor of American, demands authority to go by means of treaties further in the same direction, even, it may be, to the point of freely admitting American products, whether natural or manufactured while subjecting articles of British origin to the same customs duties which are imposed in the United States

It so happens that the Liberals of the Dominion have just now a pretext for declaring that the treaty-making power, when it der's with matters bearing on the fare of Canada quight to be tre from British to Canadian hands. The rejection of the fisheries treaty negotiated by Mr. BAYARD and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is, it seems, attributed to the unpopularity of the English Commissioner in this country There is doubtless some foundation for this impression. We do not mean to say, indeed, that the particular treaty of which Mr. BAY-ARD was the American architect, could under any circumstances have obtained the approval of our people or ratification by the Senate. But a much better treaty would have been regarded with suspicion, had it been supposed to represent the views and wishes of a man so generally disliked and distrusted in the United States as is Mr. Joseph CHAMBERLAIN. It is natural that Canadians should resent the recklessness with which their vital concerns were sacrificed to the convenience of British Unionists when Lord SALISBURY intrusted the championship of the Dominion's interests at Washington to such a man.

The Canadian Liberals can hardly, we presume, hope to secure acquiescence in their proposal from the present Dominion Parliament. In which Sir JOHN MACDONALD, the veteran chief of the Conservatives, has a considerable majority. But a new general election is believed to be not distant, and by Instructing Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT to bring forward at this time a demand for the surrender of the treaty-making power to Canada, they are evidently framing a platform on which they expect to go before the people with a fair prospect of success. To us such expectations seem rather sanguine. Assuming, however, that they may be fulfilled, how would the British Government be likely to receive the Cartwright proposal? Much would depend upon the question which political party happened for the moment to be dominant in Great Britain. We may take for granted that Lord Salisbury and the Unionist coalition would refuse to vest the treaty-making power in the Dominion, on the plea that this would involve a rupture of the bond uniting the great American dependency to the British empire. With almost equal confidence we might anticipate a different reception of the Canadian demand by Mr. GLADSTONE, who in his lifetime has success sively advocated the cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece, the recognition of the independence of the Transvaal, and the res-

titution of local self-government to Ireland. How would the Dominion use the treatymaking power, should it ever be conceded to her by the mother country? She would, provided the Liberals were in power at Ottawa, probably invite the United States to of complete reciprocity with regard as well members of our Union, would not, then, ceived the date of such reception, and their

quiring the treaty-making function and of employing it to effect commercial union with the United States, tend to transform itself into a vehement impulse toward annexation ?

Carrying the War Into Africa.

Capt. WISSMANN left Germany on Saturday for Zanzibar to take charge of the expedition which will attempt to restore the upremacy of the German East African Company over its large possessions on the mainland. In his recent remarks before the Reichstag, Capt. Wissmann said he could not disclose his plans nor the number of his troops, but it would be necessary to employ force, and by energetic action he hoped to make the campaign brief and effectual. We know only that a number of officers and volunteers are to follow him from Germany, that marines from the German gunboats are to aid him, that he expects to organize a force of Egpytian natives for his inland campaign, and that he takes with him two small steamboats to carry his expedition up the Wami or Rufu River. Thus far the Germans have confined their

attention to points along the coast, held by the insurgents, which could be reached by bombardment from their war vessels. Back of these coast towns is a region of lowland and mountain embracing 15,000 square miles, over which the German company had scattered about twenty stations and plantations, claiming the whole as its colony. All these German stations are now in ruins, and a few of the whites who did not start for the coast before the situation became alarming are supposed to have retreated far inland, and to be living with the Wagogo and other tribes. Some of them are known to have been killed.

This insurrection has been incited partly by large Arab dealers in slaves and other commodities, and partly by genuine grievances that the natives were able to urge against their new German governors. It has paralyzed all trade and intercourse in East Africa between Zanzibar and the great lakes. Thousands of Unyamwezi porters who live by the caravan trade are idle. Scores of tribes now have no outlet for their products, and the trade goods essential to their comfort are no longer within reach. In the German colony many natives have even suspended planting and are said to be hreatened with famine.

Even in the German territory there are thousands of natives who have no conception whatever of the nature of the trouble JEROME BECKER saw many people in this region a while ago who had never before seen white man. The trouble is bringing much suffering upon innocent people and there can be no prosperity in East Africa until peace is restored.

Capt. Wissmann will doubtless find his chief difficulties among the coast Arabs and their allies. After overcoming their resistance it will be comparatively easy to restore order among the inland tribes.

The Mills Faction as Obstructionists The acts of the little knot of Democratic statesmen and educators, whose leadership was discredited by the November calamity will be watched with intense interest by the Democratic party and the country during the next ten days.

We do not mean Mr. CLEVELAND. He is out of the game. He has already emitted his farewell, his swan song, his ultimate whine over the singular delusion that he retires from office misunderstood, misrepresented, and unappreciated. We refer to Mr. MILLS of Texas and those of his lieutenants, such as Mr. McMILLIN and the two BRECK-INRIDGES, who have apparently determined to oppose and thwart if possible any measure of surplus reduction which does not make for free trade. They are soured by defeat, piqued in per-

sonal vanity, and rendered obstinate and troublesome. The ballots were hardly counted before they began to deny responsibility for the disaster, and to announce a programme which contemplated an indefinite continuation of the same policy, under the same management. Their pretensions were distinctly repudiated on January 14, when the House of Representatives, by a vote of 129 to 91, sent the COWLES Internal Revenue reduction bill to Mr. RANDALL'S committee, in order that it might be reported and acted upon, Instead of to Mr. MILLS'S committee, that it might be pocketed. It was a vote of no confidence in MILLS. It made his ears tingle. Next he heard a great majority of the influential Democratic news papers of the country, including such stanch tariff revisionists as the Philadelphia Record and the Galreston News, applauding the new movement to cut down the internal revenue, and demanding that the Cowles bill be reported and passed. The call from North, South, East, and West sounded to Mr. ROGER Q. MILLS of Texas like a court martial's sentence.

That Mr. MILLS and his faction have re solved to do their utmost to block the sole measure of surplus reduction that can possibly be passed by the Congress which Mr. CLEVELAND summoned to a work of patriotism, not of partisanship, is now only too clearly apparent. They have taken the attitude of the dog in the manger. They will consent to no reduction of the taxes which departs from the CLEVELAND-MILLS programme of a year ago. We write before the result of last night's caucus is known, but their intention is already manifest. It was shown on Friday, when Mr. MILLS himself interposed the obstacle which threw the Cowles bill and the favorable report of the Committee on Appropriations behind the two humbug and hopeless measures that came through Mr. McMillin and Mr. BRECKINBIDGE of Kentucky from the Committee on Ways and Means.

With the consent of Mr. MILLS and his faction the Cowles bill, cutting down the annual surplus by nearly \$31,000,000, could pass the House before the week is over, and could in all probability become a law before the Democracy goes into the exile to which the folly of MILLS'S leadership has condemned it. As a faction of obstruction. their only power is derived from the advantages of a position in which they were placed by the Democratic party, for the good of the Democratic party, and not for the vindication of personal pride or the exercise of political spite. The course of these gentlemen, we say, will be watched with deep interest from now until noon on Monday after next.

A Penal Law for Commission Merchants. One of the most remarkable bills introduced into the present Legislature is an act to compel commission merchants or persons selling goods on commission to make returns and furnish statements of the goods sold by them. This bill was sent to the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly and has been reported favorably by that committee. conclude a treaty based upon the principle | It provides that any commission merchants doing business in the State of New York, or to manufactured as to natural products. any persons who shall receive goods of any Suppose, however, that we should decline to kind to sell on commission, shall upon reenter into such an agreement on the ground | cript of such goods "immediately send a that a free interchange of products is one of | true statement in writing to the consignor the privileges reserved for States which are thereof, showing what goods have been reof the goods are sold by the commission merchant, he must at once render a true statement in writing to the consignor showing what portion of the consignment he has sold and what price he has received therefor. A neglect to comply with any of these requirements subjects the offender to a penalty of \$50, to be sued for and collected by

the consignor of the goods. This measure in effect subjects New York commission merchants to a pecuniary penalty unless they promptly send receipts and accounts of sales to those whose goods they receive and sell. What possible occasion, or even excuse, there can be for such legislative interference in respect to the business relations between commission merchants and their consignors we cannot imagine. To those Republicans who desire to have the Government interfere in all the affairs of such legislation may seem proper and expedient; but it is essentially opposed to Democratic principles. The Legislature should leave business men free to transact their business as best suits themselves, provided they do no wrong to one another or to the community. It may be very desirable that commission merchants should promptly acknowledge the receipt of consignments, and promptly report to their principals whenever they make a sale of the onsigned goods, but the consignors should be left to protect themselves in case their agents are not prompt enough in these respects, without being protected by special statutes. If a penalty is to be imposed upon one set

of business men for not giving receipts promptly, why should not a like penalty be imposed upon all others? Indeed, if this sort of legislation is tolerated, it will not be long before somebody proposes an act to subject citizens to a penalty if they do not pay their tallors' bills or butchers' bills with reasonable promptitude. We may add that the Assembly has re-

cently shown such utter incapacity to do its own business well, as illustrated in the matter of the ceiling of the Assembly chamber that its competency to deal intelligently with the business relations of people in general is open to serious doubt.

Directors Must Do Their Duty.

The retention in the management of the Illinois Central Railroad of Messrs. HARRI MAN and Fish ought to be an impossibility There is to be a meeting of the Board of Directors to-morrow, and it ought to be a lively one. THE SUN for a week or two has been doing what the directors ought to have done long ago. It has been looking after the property, pointing out the dishonesty of its administration, and indicating what the proper remedy is. When the directors meet to-morrow they can take the subject up at the point at which THE SUN presents it this morning, and if they should deal with it courageously and decisively, they would do a great public service which we have not the least expectation that they will ever perform. These directors must take up or lay down

their actual responsibilities. Mr. VAN RENS-SELAER CRUGER, Mr. WILLIAM WALDORP ASTOR, and Mr. ROBERT GOELET are gentlemen. They have each accepted a trusteeship from the stockholders of the Illinois Central, and each of them is paid a salary of \$1,000 a year for his services as director, and \$2,000 a year if his duties as such take him to Chicago. The repute of these gentlemen in the community is high, and their names in the directory of a corporation are to the general public a guarantee of good management and probity in the concern. In the Illinois Central they have not been much of a guarantee. They have been a cloak under which the corporation has made very rapid progress towards bankruptcy, and it is a very serious matter for Messrs. Astor, GOELET, CRUGER, and their associates that it is so.

If they remain on the Board of Directors they must not be figureheads. To be figureheads involves their becoming the accomplices of HARRIMAN and of FISH, and that is not the fashion in which they would choos to stand before the community. They have been wholly negligent in the performance of their duty as trustees. They have drawn their modest but very unusual salaries and given no value in return, and now it is necessary that they should make amends. We know very well that they have done no more and no less than all like directors in like corporations do and have done; but that does not alter the fact that they have been made parties to the putting of a great property through the IVES and STAYNER process. and that is something of which they must purge themselves. The figures are shock ing, but they do not lie, and those members of the Board of Directors who cannot afford the taint of dishonesty, should face the ordeal and do their duty.

The Central Labor Union.

For two Sundays past there have been squabbling and scuffling at the Sunday meetings of the Central Labor Union. The delegates have accused each other of being bribe takers, blackmailers, and barefaced corruptionists, and it is not surprising that personal assaults have been provoked by the violent language hurled through the smoke-laden air of Clarendon Hall.

The split of last Sunday which has seeme inevitable for some months, was along the lines of race. There has always been bad blood between the German bolters and the English-speaking delegates. The latter have charged the Germans with domineering propensities of the most intolerable kind, while the Germans, in turn, have charged their adversaries with malpractice in which filthy lucre was said to be predominant. It is said also that the German wing is Socialistic and the English-speaking wing Conservative.

Hundreds of squabbles have grown out of these circumstances. Failure has followed every attempt to bring about harmonious cooperation between the opposing factions. They have at last separated and formed hostile camps.

It was the best thing for them to do, in view of their past experiences, and the best course for them bereafter is to keep apart.

In recently noticing the various balls bazaars, kettledrums, and other entertain ments held for the benefit of the hospitals of this city, we neglected to speak of the grand Purim ball of Thursday next in aid of the Mount Sinai Hospital. The worthy work done by this excellent institution for the relief of the afflicted members of the Hebrew race i known to the people of New York. The demands made upon it within the past two years, on account of the large Jewish immigration to this port, have been far greater than those o previous years, but we are happy at the same time to say that the contributions of its supporters have increased in proportion. It deserves the generous support of our citizens.

The savages who murdered the British engineer PENROSE in East Africa, made the fatal mistake of supposing that all liquids carried by white travellers are beverages. While runnaging in the baginge of their victim they found some chemicals used by him in photography. They thought they had discovered the white man's favorite tipple, and lost no time sampling it. The spectators say that everybody who imbibed died in great agony, and that the rest of the community the feeling excited in Canada in fayor of ac. or its condition." As soon as any part | took to the woods, convinced that witches

were uncommonly active and malignant that day. This is about the effect that average trade rum has on its African devotees, thoug the tragical results follow too slowly to pro duce a panic. A few lordly natives, however have gone through a course of education in civilized drinks, and Mr. GLEERUP was greatly astonished a while ago when King Minambo in Central Africa produced a bottle of champagne for his entertainment.

A citizen who is dissatisfied with our part y conjectural anticipation of President Han-RISON'S Cabinet wants to bot that his conjecture is a great deal nearer the truth. We give the two, side by side:

Well, we decline to bet. We are against betting in politics, and we are willing to leave the composition of this Cabinet to Major-Gen. BENJAMIN HARRISON. He knows what sort of a Cabinet he wants, and if he makes any mistake about it he will hear from the Republican party. Let us wait and see.

A wealthy citizen has sent his check for \$1,000 to the PARNELL fund and a ragged urchin said. "Here's a penny for Mr. PABNELL." as he handed the coin to the Secretary of an up-town meeting the other night. These incidents illustrate the spirit of the friends of Ireland in the United States. We have reports from all quarters that the contributions are yet flowing into the treasury in generous volume, so that his adversaries will not realize their hope of his being crushed on account of the lack of means to sustain his case before the Commission. We repeat our satisfaction with the news. The Irish-American people will not desert the champion of the rights of their native land, but will sustain his hands in a way worthy of their traditions. Gen. HARRISON is a great pedestrian, and

we shall hear of his tramping around Washington daily after the Fourth of March. In this respect the coming President differs from the present occupant of the White House, who would be a livelier man if he took more exercise.

It is to be hoped that before Canada is annexed to this country there will be an end of the religious troubles that have for many years disturbed the Province of Quebec, and that have recently become more rancorous than ever on account of an educational appropriation made by the Legislature. From our studies of the Quebec papers we judge that the hostility between Protestants and Catholics is taking a shape that endangers the public peace. We give all parties notice that this state of things must blight their hopes of enjoying the privilege of annexation. We have no such troubles in any part of the United States.

It is not THOMAS BRINSLEY CLARKE, but THOMAS BENEDICT CLARKE, who is chiefly respensible for that wendrous exhibition of old Chinese porcelain at the Union League Club. We apologize for the error and record the correction with pleasure. Mr. CLARKE has done a splendid thing for art. It is a great event when a hide-bound and quarrelsome political club becomes warmed and vivified by such a demonstration of screne beauty.

The desire of many Frenchmen to maintain peace and order in Paris during the Universal Exposition of the coming summer is a powerful influence among all parties at this The managers of the Exposition have made their voice heard on the subject in a way that may be advantageous to President Cannor, and that ought to have a calming effect upon the mind of BOULANGER. Even the prospect of disturbances would be ruinous to the Exposi-tion, from which so many benefits to the industries of the French people are expected.

Our esteemed religious contemporary, the Christian Union, is considering the problem how to sleep. The first requisite is to be in good health, with good digestion, good circulation, good conscience, and good temper. Then get a good fatigue in some useful and pleasant eccupation, and go to bed at good hours, and your sleep will be sweet, adequate, and good. Without these conditions even a Claristian Union cannot sleep well, and all the fancy recipes and scientific gimeracks in the world won't help a bit.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Two young men were playing billiards at the Fifth Avenue liotel the other night. One of them, when he made a had shot or a miss, would exclaim under his breath, "Thunder! what a Warner Miller!" This went on for some time, and the expression was not regarded man from a neighboring pool table strolled over, cue in hand, to watch the game. He heard the exclama tory remark a number of times, and at last became in terested enough to ask what it meant. "Oh," was the reply, "that means what a chump shot. Instead of saying, 'what a chump shot,' a good many of the boys use the slang term, 'what a Warner Miller.' It means fust the same."

The stir in St. Thomas's has directed attention to the ich churches in New York. A member of one of these churches, who in his youth occasionally looked into the collection plate as it went the rounds in a village church says that \$2 was a great collection, and that five cents
was the maximum amount given by any one person Dignified and white-haired deacons were more fre quently seen to drop in a cent. Now, in Dr. John Hall's church in Fifth avenue, on a Sunday morning several months ago, before the sermon, Dr. Hall, in his pleasant way, said he wanted to chide his congregation. I seemed that the Doctor, on the Sunday before, had asked for \$50,000 as the church's contribution toward certain foreign missions. The congregation gave him \$30,000. "But," said Dr. Hail, as he extolled the congregation's generosity, "I want to give you another opportunity this morning." He then said he wanted \$25,000 for certain charities in which the church was interested, and before the congregation left the church that morning that amount was contributed.

The new Republican Club is to be opened in the ol-Exchange Club's headquarters in New street on Saturday afternoon next. The occasion will be made memorable by a sort of dedication speech from the Hor Chauncey M. Depew, President of the Spellbinders. There will be other congratulatory speeches, many fat bottles of champagne, music, and all sorts of other The German Society of New York has sent to Ger

nany awarning against the immigration of "learned paupers." by which is meant philosophers who come here under the notion that this country is suffering from the deficiency of men of their stripe, and that they will easily find profitable opportunities for premoting our scholarly custure in the upper regions of intellect The German Society notifies these learned paupers wh expect to get rich here, not by working, but by display-ing their brains, that this is arid soil for them, and that they will find it hard to compete with cultured natives who are already on the ground. There is no doubt that this warning is needed. We have in the United States many graduates of German universities whose hopes of winning fortune here in professional life have been blasted, and who are compelled to resort to other means of getting a livelihood. Some of them eke out an exist-ence by hard daily labor; some find work in the rural regions, some get jobs of one kind or another; some keep beer saloons, and some draw beer for the saloon keepers who employ them. There are German classical scholars in this city who are glad to procure work of a kind that they would have spurned in Germany. One of them left us a few days ago and went back to his native land, after being subjected to trials here that will furnish him a lesson for the rest of his life. It is to be hoped that the warning just given to "learned pay pers ' by the German Society of New York will be stu died in all the universities of Germany.

It is whispered that some of the reacheds in Scrosic are in chronic ill humor on account of the way in which the voterans who rocked the cradio of the femining club retain their grip upon its offices and honors. have been trying to bring about a change in their favor before the celebration of the twenty-first anniversar of the club, in March. They say that the venerable dames must give the younger sisters a show at the top, and that some one under 30, or at least under 40, or anyhow under 50, must be promoted to power, so as to give a fresh spirit to the proceedings and furnish a chance for the introduction of new questions at the meetings, so far as can be learned, there is not much hope for the uncess of their guerasy reschuds, but they will have the wing of making themselves heard at the Delinonic

No Smoking in Columbia College, The faculty of Columbia College have recent-y prohibited smoking to the college buildings. The rule a directed chiefly against the old building because of he danger from are. Why It Became Necessary to Thin Out the Attendance at No. 8.

More than 2,000 children were attending Grammar School No. 3, corner of Grove and Hudson streets, when the Board of Trustees recently concluded to decrease the number by requiring some of the pupils to attend other schools in the ward nearer their homes. The trustees came to this conclusion for various reasons. One was that No. 3 was overcrowded. There was not room for the pupils in the class rooms, and some classes were constantly kept in the large assembly room, interfering with one another's recitations. Another reason was that the crowding of so many children in one building was considered unhealthy, and ounding was considered unnearly, another reason was that in view of the possibility of a panic or a fire the exit of 2,000 children could not be managed without risk.

At the same time thers was plenty of room in other schools in the vicinity which were better supplied with modern conveniences, and several of these beauty and several of the characteristic expense.

At the same time there was pienty of room in other schools in the vicinity which were better supplied with moders conveniences, and several of them had teachers in excess. To meet the exigency the trustees transferred one class of the primary department to Primary School No. 7, only four minutes' walk distant, in West Tenth street, and forty-eight pupils who lived near other schools were notified to go. This left room to put one class from the overcrowied male department into the room vacated by the primary department. The fact that it was a good movement is attested by this petition of several thousand residents of the vicinity and parents of pupils who are urging the Board of Education not to interfere with the reforms instituted by the trustees in the interest of health, and safety.

Meanwhile some parties not in the Ninth ward, but who want children from other wards sent to the Ninth ward schools, and especially to No. 3, which, under the care of B. D. L. Southerland, has been a very copular school for many years, have got the Committee on Teachers of the Board of Education to advise a reproof of the trustees further action, and to propose that the old state of things shall be restored. The whole subject comes up for action at the meeting of the Board of Education to-morrow, and a lively contest is expected. The trustees, headed by Edmund J. Tinsdale, are inclined to go even further. Mr. Tinsdale, are inclined to go even further. Mr. Tinsdale, are inclined to go even further. Mr. Tinsdale, some of them unnecessary. Every lime the boys march across the floor they shake the building. The fact is, he said, that the whole building ought to be overhauled, and made safer in its provisions against fire in its modes of egress.

IS IT A RACE FOR A NAVV?

The Carondelet and the Conserva May Find n Fight Ahead of Them.

Where is Gen. Contreras? In what direction has Secretary of Legation Charles Preston disappeared? These were questions asked with bated breath in Haytian circles vesterday. It was certain that both these gentlemen had disappeared. Minister Preston, when approached on the subject, looked wise and intimated dreadful things, as much as to say that the Carondelet, at Newport News, and the Conserva, which was still in Gravesend Bay last night, had better look out for themselves.

Contreras and young Preston, it is declared, salied for Rimston, Jamaica, on the Atlas line steamer Atlas. Their names do not appear upon the bassenger list, but at Pim, Forwood ACo, si twas said that they could have bearded the ship up to the moment of her sailing. Mr. Ireston has been making inquiries of the firm of late about connections at Kingston for a steamer bound to Port-au-Prince. The conjectural object of sending emissaries of Légitime by the Athos would be to stir the Haytian havy to activity in their efforts to capture the Carondelet and the Conserva, for if they ever reach Hippolyte Legitime's lig is likely to be up. Whereas, if Légitime could succeed in capturing the vessels, together with the large supply of arms, cannon, and ammunition on the Carondelet, it would be a blow from which Hippolyte would not be likely to recover. It is a big stake, from a Haytian point of view, but in this naval game of chess it is likely that the white men will beat the black and that Hippolyte will succeed in queening his pawn, or, in other words, will run the Madrid into Caro the Carondelet, at Newport News, and the Conlyte will succeed in queening his pawn, or, in her words, will run the Madrid into Cape

Haytien in safety.

The Athos will not arrive in Jamaica until the 23d last, and if they wait for the first koyal Mail steamer Mr. Preston and the General cannot leave for Port-au-Prince until March 1, but it is supposed that they have already cabled Légltime to have a Haytian war vessel meet them at Kingston.

RIOT IN A CAR.

Shouts and Screams and Shattered Glass on a Staten Island Train.

Four young men entered the West New Brighton station of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad vesterday afternoon and oarded the 4:13 down shore train. Before the train reached St. George their conduct caused rakeman James Sullivan to expostulate with them. They responded with epithets. Not caring to precipitate a row. Sullivan withdrew to the platform. They continued to jeer at him through the window. When the train filled up with passengers at St. George the four men talked in a way, it is said, which caused several passengers to leave the car, and Conductor Shepard remonstrated with them. One of them replied by almost flooring Shepard, who is a small man, with a blow which caused the blood to gush from his mouth. Shepard recovered and tackled his nesaliant. Brakemen Sullyan and May had feared trouble, and they at this uncellular pushed into the care. they at this juncture rushed into the car. Sul-livan, who is boyish in appearance, knocked Shepard's ussailant down with one blow and another of the quartet with another. The scuffle then became general and it was nip and tuck between the three trainmen and the four roughs. The latter evidently did not know how to fight.

When the train drew up at the Stapleton sta-

when the train drew up at the Stapleton station the contestants were struggling back and forth amid a continuous crasiling of window glass, mon were excitedly shouting, women were screaming, and children were crying. To add to the din, the engineer summoned the police by blowing his steam whistle. After a sharp encounter three of the men were arrested by Cart. Blake and Sorgeant Cornell of the Staten Island police, Col. John A. Duff, and Engineer Owen Williams. The fourth man escaped. Subsequently Brakeman Sullivan accused the prisoners before Justice Vaughn of assault and rioting. The trio registered as Jacob Erhardt. John Grimes, and Owen Hanrahdy of Concord. S. I. They said their companion was John Whitford. Justice Vaughn remanded them in default of bail. As they were being led away Grimes turned his badly battered face toward little Sullivan and savagely threatened him.

"RATIONALISM IN THE PULPITS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My attention has been called to the leading article in last Saturday's Sun, entitled "Rationalism in the Pulpit." wherein I am, by name, charged with preaching "pure rationalism," whatever

A Letter From the Rev. Heber Newton

that may be, in the present series of sermons on the Incarnation. Will you allow me a chance of saying that the views I am here setting forth are so far from being "pure rationalism" that they have been held and taught substantially by not a few of the leading divines of the English Church, some of whom have lived and died in the oders of orthodox sanctity; and that they are so far from being novelties, that from the time of the learned Cambridge Platonists they have never lacked teachers in the English Church. I am not engaged in attacking the dectrine of the Incarnation, but in giving to it that very interpretation which theistic minds have always placed upon it, the very interpretation which was the original historic sense of the philosophy which led up to the Niceno Creed. I claim to hold to the historic meaning of that creed, and I am trying—whether successfully or nother to help my people to a more living sense of the

help my people to a more living sense of the

to help my people to a more living sense of the doctrine.

It seems to me rather an abuse of the liberty of criticism to hold up such an effort, which is probably known only through the necessarily imperfect abstract contained in the daily press, as "pure rationalism." If you will permit me to say it, my critic seems to be lacking in the true philosophic sense when he finds fault with me for running back the rootings of this doctrine into paganism. Since when has it been supposed that Christianity was made more venerable by discowning its noble parentage in antiquity? How does it come to pass that my views would make "the whole fabric of faith erected by the Church "baseless," since I am trying to show how much deeper and broader and sounder a basis that superstructure really had than men usually supposed? And how is that by my views the Apostics' Creed becomes "a mere myth," when I am showing how that creed stands all the more impregnable when taken wholly out of the realin of the myth-making thought (Deism), and translated into the sphere of that deeper religious thought (Theism), which has no need for the miracle, which is the true order of nature? Yours truly,

Gaeden City, Feb. 14.

B. REBER NEWTON. GAEDEN CITY, Feb. 14.

The Fourteenth Bldn't Kick Very Hard. The Fourteenth Assembly district Tamman The Fourteenth Assembly district Tammany General Committee met in full force has evening at his East Fourteenth atreet, and, without debats or display of temper, instructed the Chairman Henry Ruschoff, dr. to write to Congressman Cor and ask him to ascertain the causes of the removal of Assistant appraisare Daniel J. Meogra, a compriguous member of the committee.

AN OFERCROWDED AND UNSAFE SCHOOL THE MAYOR'S RAPID TRANSIT PLAN. He is Studying It, and Protests Meanwhile

Against the Cable Gridiron Grab. Mayor Grant sent his private secretary, Mr. Thomas C. T. Crain, to Albany yesterday with a communication embodying his views on "Hamilton Cable bill," introduced to revive the gridiron New York Cable Railway Company. Corporation Counsel Beekman also went up to the capital last night, and will appear before the committee to-day in opposition to the measure

Mayor Grant says that the bill is in the first place plainly special legislation, and further, violates the policy of the State in regard to street surface railroads. The scheme of the company combines seventeen miles of elevated roads with fifty-three of surface roads. The State's policy is to separate these two kinds of construction. The bill sanctions a complete do tau ture from this policy in the interests of a single corporation, and for the profit of its stockholders confirms in its grasp franchises of

stagle corporation, and for the profit of its stockhoiders confirms in its grasp franchises of enormous value unattainable under the law by any other corporate body in the State.

The bill excepts this corporation from the operation of the Cantor act for the sale of such franchises at anetton, and the Mayor protests in the name of the city against this grab. He gives the history of the company and of the continuous fight made against its pretensions by property owners and by the city, and the repeated defeat in the courts, which finally have left the company a mere voluntary association of individuals. Purely personal motives of private advantage have, he says, distinguished the scheme from the berinning. The bill even makes no provision for indemnity to the city, though a bond of between two or three millions was required of the Arcade Railway Company. There are plenty of ways of getting rapid transit without this bill.

"And," the Mayor says. "should it become a law, it would prove a formidable obstacle to the formulation and execution of a comprehensive scheme of rapid transit, for which there is great need in this city, and which is now receiving my best consideration."

It is not claimed that the cable system will give the people rapid transit in the sense in which it is understood in this city. It can therefore sorve only to impede that result by claims in favor of the cable system upon thoroughlares the use of which would be essential to the structures, either elevated or underground, which would be required for a system of rapid transit adequate to the needs of the public." Finally the Mayor says:

I believe that public opinion in this city is most strongly opposed to the revival of this scheme, which exciled at the time it was initiated, a widespread feeling of proposed to the revival of this acheme, which exciled at the time it was initiated, a widespread feeling of proposed to the revival of this acheme, which exciled it my duty to oppose this measure, but when it is combined with the other objection

MAKING SWAN UNCOMFORTABLE, Mr. Higgins Wants to Know what Profit

He Really Did Make on Oil.

A month ago Trustee Higgins criticised the action of Trustee Swan in selling oils for use on the bridge, and had a resolution passed forbidding the purchase of any bridge mate rials from any of the trustees. For some time the relations between Mr. Higgins and Mr. Swan had been strained over a misunderstanding about an election bet, and it was said that Mr. Higgins's attack on Mr. Swan in the Board was inspired by personal motives. At the meeting of bridge trustees yesterday Mr. Higgins said he desired to make a personal explanation. He had no personal feeling agains Mr. Swan in the matter. Two years ago he had refused to serve on the Finance Committee, as refused to serve on the Finance Committee, as be disapproved of the action of Trensurer Swan in se'ling goods to the bridge and then auditing His own bills. In his opinion, Mr. Swan held too many places. The fact that he was a brak director should disqualify him from being bridge treasurer. In view of an assertion that Mr. Swan had made no profit from his sales of oils to the bridge trustees and that the bridge was not a charitable institution, he thought that the matter should be investigated, so as to discover just what Mr. Swan did make out of the contract. With that object he is the moved the appointment of a

Swan did make out of the contract. With that object in view, he moved the appointment of a committee of three to audit the accounts of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Molienhauer said the remarks of Mr. Higgins were an insult to the Finance Committee, which had already examined the accounts and found them correct.

Gon. Barnes said Mr. Higgins had convicted himself of official infidelity. If he had refused to erve on the Finance Committee for the reason he alleged, he should then and there have protested against the practice which he now contemned.

protested against the practice which he now condemned.

Mr. Higgins—I did protest at the time, and I had a special committee appointed to investigate the matter, but it never reported.

Mr. Anderson disapproved of the tone of the debate, and, at his suggestion, an abrupt adjournment took place.

Preceding the discussion President Howeli directed attention to Assemblyman Sperry's bill before the Legislature providing that no bridge employees be dismissed except on a two-thirds vote of the trustees, and submitted a communication from Chief Engineer Martin opposing the bill. Mr. Martin held that each employee should be held to a strict responsibility to the Chief Engineer. Were it not for the observance of this rule it would have been carried over the structure without the loss of one life. The trustees dis-

hardly possible that 115,000,000 passengers could have been carried over the structure without the loss of one life. The trustees disapproved of the bill by a unanimous vote.

The special committee to which Architect Charles E. Emery's bill for \$10,000 was referred reported in favor of paying him at the rate of \$3,000 a year for the time he was employed on the bridge. The trustees, however, resolved to give President Howell power to make a settlement with Mr. Emery. WHERE IS ARTIST RAUBICHEK?

Only Valuable Possession !

an He Have Destroyed Himself and His Frank Raublehek the artist who disar

peared from his home in Mount Vernon on Tuesday last, is still missing, and his wife and friends are more than ever convinced that he killed himself after writing the letter to his mother-in-law, in which he said he would drown himself with the plate of his newly completed etching strapped to his body, in or der that the world should never see it. Yesterday Mrs. Raubichek came to New York on the advice of Artist Gay, her neighbor, to visit once more the banks from which her husband had drawn his money and try to get a clue to

once more the lanks from which her husband had drawn his money and try to get a clue to his whereabouts.

Payment on liaubichek's mortgage was not due until August next, and Mr. Clark, who holds it, is his next door neighbor. He would not have pressed Raubichek for the money even in August if he had not been prepared to pay, he says, and if he had known that it was this which was working on the artist's mind, he would have taken pains to assure him that he would have taken pains to assure him that he would have taken pains to assure him that he would he easy with him.

The loss of her busband would leave Mrs. Raubichek in a bad way. She would have two small children to support and she is hardly equal to such a task. If the artist had left behind the valuable blate, which he endeavored in vain to sell, something might be realized from that. Mr. Gay leels confident that if the plate should be found strapped to liaubichek's dead body, there would be many dealers who would be willing to buy it at a good figure. The etchings produced from it would undoubtedly have a ready sale, it not on their merits, at least on account of the circumstances of its production.

Spring Fancies. From the Boston Courier.

THE POUND MAN.

In the spring the youth his person in the latest fashion decks.

And begins to cast admiring glances on the other sex;
In the spring a nameless yearning, something that he in the spring a nameless yearning, something that he cannot trace.

Comes upon him when he meets a maiden with a pretty And thee;

And the fluitering of a ribbon, or the perfume of a glove. Thrills his puisee, and his "fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love."

THE YOUNG WOMAN. In the spring the maiden doffs the glossy (scalakin In the spring life mainten done the glossy [sealakin which enables her to done a bigger bustle than before. Then she puts on lighter garments, snowy laces ribbons as, and after cours hat the climax caps of her new spring after the secrets of the toilet uses with a woman's skill, for her heart, too, is responsive to the season's magic thrill.

Soon some strange mysterious process brings together routh and maid;
There are meetings in the moonlight, there are whispertime the shade.
Wanderings in sceladed places, often till the hour is

A GREAT OVERTION OF THE DAY

The Public Schools as Teachers See Them. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Nov. 110 public school system of New York city has to the past year been subjected to many severe criticisms, until it has become quite in the order of things on any and every pretext to a tack it. Those who have believed these at tacks unwarranted have shrunk from the put licity their refutation would entail, and apparently let the case go by demult, until now goaded by the injustice and in some m stances absolute faisity of the charges, the principals and teachers have become thorughly aroused, and from their own knowledge and experience deny the graver allegations,

OVERCROWDING,

considering the others unworthy of notice

Self-constituted committees, often composed of people identified with private educational institutions, have visited the school buildings, and when a crowded class room has been found the fact has been loudly preclaimed to the world, while the "ninet; and nine" class room not crowded are not mentioned. It is a fact that less than one-half of one per cent, of the class rooms exceed the limit allowed, and in most of these the children have been kept in school, rather than turned into the street, pending the completion of new buildings in course of erection in the vicinity.

The seme of perfection has not been reached in the matter of accommodations, but all that could be done with the money appropriated has been or is being done. CRAMMING

We know it to be almost impossible for any cramming to be done in these schools. Th course of study is arranged for the average in ellect of certain age. The bright scholar could do more than is prescribed, the dull one would do less unless encouraged or stimulated, The latter is usually in good health and cannot be crammed. There is no inducement to hurry the former, who will cram bimself if not checked. Where one parent complains to us of too much work for his child, ten ask if we cannot give their children more to do. Physicians sometimes attribute the sickness of children o overwork in school. Investigation of such cases usually shows underwork, and the real cause of trouble is indigestion, late hours, or other forms of dissipation common among the children of a great city. EXAMINATIONS.

We never knew how much teachers and pupils were suffering from examinations until some one, who had evidently never undergone the trial, told us about it after having obtained the information from another who had failed to pass. Many of us like to have our work examined, and enjoy the visit of the examiner. Others, perhaps more nervous than we, like the suggestions of the examiner, but don't feel happy until the examinations are finished. All realize the necessity of them, as the mason does the use of the plumb line upon his work. They are to the teacher what the soundings are to the navigator-the welfare of both teacher and puril is affected by them. They detect shams and superficial workers when such become enrolled as teachers, and thereby prevent the waste of the pupil's time.

THE MARKING SYSTEM.

When any work is well done due credit should be given, that the worker may be encouraged. When inferior work is done a mark should be given expressive of disapproval. In small private schools, where the teacher can easily remember the standing of each child, examinations may be periodically made, but marks may not be valued by either the pupils or parents or if they are desired, they can be easily furnished from the memory of the teacher: but in a great system, employing four thousand teachers and educating 125,000 children, it has been found necessary and beneficial to use a system of marks, and keep a record of them. The standing of each teacher thus kept may prove a valuable reference in ease promotion is sought or another position with greater compensation depends upon a satisfactory record. BEFORM.

This eatch word has been employed until threadbare, and often excites the suspicion that those most loudly demanding it do not realize when they are well off, and that it is too often the watchword of the outs who are striving to be the ins. It means to form anew, to bring from bad to good, to change from worse to better. &c. Is the system had and to be made good? No one knows it thoroughly but resents such a instruction. We speak from a practical standpoint, and declare that the public school system of New York city does not need reform The present form is superior to any in this or any other country. We are not blind to local defects or imperfections, but as the sculptor surveys the statue, and sees the need of a still ful and delicate touch with his chisel, so we can local defects without marring the form or disturbing the harmony of the system. A gradual improvement day by day is all the reform required. We cannot afford to trust the iconoclast with the chisel.

There seems to be on the part of some a tendency to change the character of our schools, so that they may partake more of the nature of industrial or charitable organizations. The citizens of New York have too much pride in their educational institutions to submit to anything of this kind.

CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS. A proposition is now before the Board of Education which in effect would divide the teachers into two distinct classes one subject to examination by the superintendent, the others exempt. Nearly every principal in the city has carefully examined the proposed change. and presented a memorial to the Commissioners against its adoption. About two-thirds of the teachers have petitioned the Board also to the same effect, and have clearly set forth their reasons for such petition. They certainly speak from practical experience when they express the view that it would work injury alike to teachers and pupils.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER SYSTEMS. When all other criticisms are met and answered the critics fall back upon the charge that all or many other cities are far ahead of us in the matter of public schools. This is indeed a glittering generality. Several of our leading principals have visited the most prominent cities in this and other countries and personally observed the workings of their school systems, and unhe statingly declare that our own is in the very front rank.

Miss Many E. Tare, Principal G. D. G. S. No. 45.
Miss Many E. Tare, Principal G. D. G. S. No. 45.
Miss Anna L. Wayte, Principal G. D. G. S. No. 16.
Miss Anna L. Wayte, Principal G. D. G. S. No. 16.
Miss Anna K. Wayte, Principal G. D. S. No. 17.
Mrs. J. J. Hatt, Principal Primary Department G. 8.
No. 74. NELLIE FORD. Principal G. D. C. S. No. 27, a Hastin A. Rossers, Principal Primary School

Dispute Over Senutor Wagner's Estate. FONDA, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The lamented Sonator Wagner was recalled at the general term

of the SupremeCourt in the argument on an anpeal from orders of the Surrogate of Montgomery county directing James D. Taylor, executor, to file an inventory of Wagner's estate and to produce his accounts for judicial settlement. Wagner died on Jan. 13, 1882, leaving surviving Susan, his widow, and five children-Nerman L. Wagner, Emma C. Taylor, Anna P. Val Klanck, Clara E. Stetson, and Annette C. Wagener. In his will be bequeathed the family residence at Paintine Bridge to his widow, specific roal estate to each of the children, and divided all the remainder of his estate into six parts and bequeathed it to his wife and his five enildren. Three years after Wagner's deat! the six devisees executed an instrument which substantially agreed that the real and personal estate over and above the specific legacies was \$450,000, and each acknowledged the receipt of Wanterings in sociaded places, often till the hear is late.
Lowing glancas sweet confessions stolen kinese at the party quarrels, ever nothing, that with misery all life's professions are confessions and delicious makings of the widow of Mehster Wogner, died in 1887, and Norman I., Wagner, the son, died on 1887, and Norman I., Wagner, the widow of Norman I., bustiness I. Wagner, the widow of Norman I., bustiness I. Wagner, the widow of Norman I., bustiness I wagner, the widow of Norman I. wagner, the widow of Norman I., bustiness I wagner, the widow of Norman I., bustiness I wagner, the widow of Norman I., wagner, one-sixth of that sure, and released the execNICOL ketm The C journed for Mr.

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